

The Washington Times

Entered as second class matter at the Post-office at Washington, D. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Including Sundays)

By The Washington Times Company, THE MURPHY BUILDING, Penna. Ave.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.One Year (Including Sundays), \$2.50.
Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, 90c.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BETTING

Betting on an election never means much, as an index of the tendency of things. Matthew Stanley Quay is credited with being the most skillful manipulator of public opinion by means of the betting odds that ever operated in politics. But, commonly, the bets and the odds mean very little.

In the present situation, the Democrats have a decided advantage in the technical gambling position, for an interesting reason. Early in the campaign, when everything looked like a Republican sweep, bets were placed at considerable odds on the Republican nominee. Toward the close, as always happens, bets placed in enthusiasm begin to be regarded in cold candor, and gentlemen worry about results. After all, it might come out the other way. Maybe it will be safer to "hedge." So they go out looking for bets on the other side; and it has exactly the same effect as when everybody in the stock market is a bull: prices go up.

Right now there are some Hughes bettors who want to play safe by putting some money on the other side; they are bidding for bets, and so the odds on Hughes are under a bearish influence. It is even predicted that Wilson may command even money before election. If so, oddly enough, he will command it in considerable part because his weakness led people to bet heavily against him, and now they want to "hedge."

THE PERIL OF ROUMANIA

Roumania has stiffened its defense on the Transylvanian border, but it has lost Constanza, on the Black Sea, its most important railway and salt water terminal. It is now possible that Roumania may be as utterly crushed as was Serbia; and on the other hand it is possible that the country might, by holding back Falkenhayn at the Transylvanian passes, be able to gather enough force, with Russian assistance, to save Bucharest and ward off the blow from the south.

Russian aid to the beleaguered country will be given with difficulty, because Constanza was needed as a port for landing the Russian reinforcements. Russia has sent troops to the aid of Roumania already; but they have plainly been utterly inadequate to the task in hand, as the Roumanian disaster testifies. On the south, however, the allies are preparing to give assistance, from the Saloniki front, that may prove quite as useful as that from Russia would have been.

The allies in control in Greece have demanded that the Greek army be removed to the southern part of the country; that is, it is to be far enough away from the Saloniki front to remove the menace of an attack on General Sarraill's army from the rear. Further, the allied officials will take over control of all supplies for the Greek army; if it gets unmanageable, they will starve it. These measures are extreme; but they have been necessary in preparing the way for a move from Macedonia to help save Roumania. The fact that such rigors have been inaugurated is the best possible evidence that the allied army resting on Saloniki is getting ready to strike, and strike hard, for the rescue of Roumania.

It will never do for the entente to let Roumania be wiped out. They will employ every resource to save it. The country is at a crisis, but it is not by any means lost yet. There was dire prediction that it would by November 1 be under the steam roller, ruined. Instead, November 1 is almost here and Roumania still holds more alien territory than it has lost of Roumanian area.

UNIFYING THE CIVIC FORCES

The growing importance of citizens' associations in District affairs is impressing upon them the need of some definite scheme for all general improvements by which the whole District is affected.

The Mid-City Citizens' Association, which has so often performed conspicuous public service, has set an example by approving the program laid out by its president. Three items of paramount importance to all citizens and all associations are included in that program:

The municipal hospital.

The garbage disposal plant.

Free textbooks for high schools.

These, it would seem, should be in the program of every civic organization in Washington. If there had been a centering of interest on the municipal hospital last year the condition would not be so chaotic as it is. Protests that have come from

certain sections, based upon perfectly proper and plausible reasons, and invitations that have come from others have shown an absence of unified action. The questions that have been raised are purely local, and have nothing to do with the necessity for a new hospital in the District. Every association wants the municipal hospital, and wants it as soon as possible. The question is merely one of location.

If there had been announcement of a definite program and each association could have known every other association's attitude, it would have been possible to work out a harmonious plan for the Federation of Citizens' Associations to carry forward to accomplishment.

A program gives shape and meaning to the work of an association. It is highly important to conserve civic energy by giving it definite aim.

BIDDING FOR THE GERMAN VOTE

Really, the case against the Democratic campaign management, for dickering with hyphenate organizations in the effort to line up the "German vote" for Wilson, is stronger than the Republican managers have stated it. Naturally enough, any campaign management wants to get votes; and managers, unlike our virtuous President, are not much given to mortification over the character of individuals who cast those votes. Either Mr. Willcox or Mr. McCormick would be awfully pleased to know that every hyphenate vote in the country would be cast for their respective candidates; but neither of them would want to brag about it in public, fearing consequences. Doubtless both committees have been doing what they could to get German votes and all other kinds of votes. If they haven't, they have been neglecting the particular business for which they were created.

Still, there is a difference. President Wilson would be mortified to have Jeremiah O'Leary vote for him. He will be saved the mortification, if we may accept certain perfunctory observations of Jeremiah at their full sulphurous value. But the President didn't want anybody like Jeremiah to vote for him; and here's the sticker. His national committee has been sending Senator Stone and other emissaries around to folks as like Jeremiah as another pea in the same pod, trying to get them to vote for Wilson. Letters have been written, conferences held, everything possible done to get "anybody like" Jeremiah that could be reached; herded into the Wilson camp.

It isn't treating the President fairly; and it is making an exposure of insincerity that might decently give pause even to a hard-hearted much more campaign manager than Vance McCormick.

BACK TO THE LAND—IN ENGLAND

The demand that the land be placed within reach of the people who needed and would use it, had gained tremendous punch in Great Britain before the war started. Mr. Lloyd-George's taxation measures were aimed at making it thoroughly unprofitable for even the man of wealth to own land unless he would make it produce. England has an immense proportion of land that is sacred to the purposes of beauty and pleasure, but not presumed to be desecrated by cultivation.

Strange things have come to pass in virtue of the war. Thousands of Englishmen send word back from the trenches that when they get home—they all assume that they are going to do that—they want to live differently. No more stuffy factories and shops and offices for them; it's the great open-air outdoors. They want land; land to live on and work on.

Up near Manchester, at the famous town of Rochdale, recently, the Land Nationalization Society held a conference. Rochdale is the headquarters and birthplace of the great co-operative movement that started over eighty years ago with a group of weavers, and has spread until it now employs throughout the country over \$300,000,000 capital and transacts near a billion dollars of business annually. It started with nothing but a few pounds of capital contributed by a group of weavers, and a firm idea that it would work if managed properly. Rochdale, in short, gave birth to co-operative merchandising; and now Rochdale proposes co-operative land holdings.

It is simply projection of the same plan from merchandising to land owning and management; making the land serve the people who must live on it, as the co-operative movement sought to save the profits of merchandising to the people who did the business.

The idea of restoring the land to the whole public, and then utilizing it in behalf of the whole public, is gaining ground fast in Britain. The inauguration of a plan for small holdings, co-operatively controlled, was most appropriately put forward from Rochdale. The statesmen and economists of the United Kingdom are devoting much attention to the various aspects of the land question, and nothing seems too radical to get a serious hearing. In Ireland, government provided funds at extremely low rates, to help the peasants

buy the land; and government forced the landlord to sell, too; which was just about as important. Britain may come to an adaptation of that plan. Its need to produce a greater proportion of its food is appreciated now, in seasons of short crops and war's uncertainties, as never before.

HOW MUCH HAVE PRICES ADVANCED?

Wholesale prices sharply advanced last week on most commodities in the lists from which the price tables are made up. In a list of ninety articles on which Dun's agency made up price showings, seventy-two advanced and eighteen fell; that is, the advances were exactly four times as many as the declines.

Indications are that the advances will continue at least until some sign of the war's end is more apparent than it is now. As always from the beginning, both sides insist that the struggle will "go another year." The allies are making contracts for materials to continue throughout 1917, and preparing to organize their transactions for 1920. It is not to be assumed that the world's price lists will be pruned permanently or considerably so long as this huge waste goes on.

The impressive increase of prices, and the present persistence of it, is indicated by a Dun's list of commodities, in which prices at the close of last week, of the week before last, and of a year ago, are shown in parallel columns. Here are some of the items:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	\$9.90	\$9.50	\$8.35
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.094	.094	.074
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.11	.11	.084
Stand, brown sheet, yd.	.11	.104	.074
Print cloth, 24-in., 44-60	.074	.074	.044
Butter, cream, extra, lb.	.354	.344	.28
Cheese, f. c., fresh, special, lb.	.21	.21	.15
Eggs, Western late, doz.	.32	.32	.25
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07	.064	.074
Prunes, 20-40 Cal., lb.	.094	.114	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.094	.094	.044
Raisins, lb.	.074	.074	.074
Flour, spring, 100 lbs.	5.25	5.25	5.00
Flour, spring, 48 lbs.	2.50	2.50	2.50
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.454	1.454	1.28
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	1.00	1.00	.884
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.54	.534	.414
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs.	1.00	1.00	1.15
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.284	.27	.244
Hides, C. cow, No. 1, lb.	.274	.26	.244
Leather, hem., sole, lb.	.25	.25	.22
Leather, union, back, lb.	.27	.27	.24
Iron, pig, F. 2 Phil., ton	20.00	20.00	16.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	40.00	40.00	34.25
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.24	.24	.174
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.24	.24	.174
Lead, New York, lb.	.07	.07	.044
Tin, New York, lb.	.424	.424	.384
Pet. ref., gal., in bbl.	.12	.12	.11
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.50	6.50	6.00
Pork, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.50	5.50	5.00
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	5.50
Lard, prime, 100 lbs.	15.10	15.10	9.254
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	12.25	12.254	9.26
Meat pork, Chicago, bbl.	28.25	28.25	18.15
Meat, fancy head, lb.	.06	.06	.044
Rubber, upriver, Para.	.74	.72	.47
Sugar, cane, 100 lbs.	1.25	1.25	.82
Tea, Formosa, 100 lbs.	1.25	1.25	.82
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	4.00	4.00	2.50
Wool, raw, 100 Phila.	.379	.379	.328

Against the imposition of these unprecedented prices, must be offset the fact that there is tremendous industrial activity, that wages tend higher, and that nobody who wants to work need be idle. After the war it will be different; prices will be slow coming down, wages will be still slower; but jobs will disappear, in all probability, like snow under the midsummer sun. There has never been a time when signs so plainly pointed to the necessity to prepare, and prepare in time, for eventualities of the future.

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS

Field Hospital No. 1, of the District militia, is home from the Mexican border, covered with laurels earned by its excellent organization and efficient work at the front. Both regular and militia officers agreed that this particular unit was especially creditable to the officers and men composing it.

The experience on the border, in conditions approximating so closely to real war that the difference would be rather hard to define, while the judge advocate general says there isn't any difference, has made a finished organization of the District soldiery. There has been a deep-seated pride in Washington by reason of the high quality of personnel in its military organization, and the excellent work it has accomplished. Possessing, as it did, rather more strength in its organized militia, in proportion to population, than any of the States, the District was particularly fortunate in being represented also by such an excellent character of soldiers.

Washington will take a keener interest than ever before in its military organizations. The high school cadets as well as the regular militia will benefit by the new arousal of appreciation for the men who are giving of time and serious effort to provide a real defense to the nation. Their recent experiences will make it possible for them to do a great work toward breaking in new recruits of the future. The beginning has been well made, in the direction of training a respectable body of men in the duties of the soldier, so that they may be available whenever in the future they shall be required.

Won't Let Aliens Hunt.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 24.—Game wardens through the northeastern part of the State are causing the arrest of aliens who are caught hunting. Charges are made by prominent Pennsylvania Americans that they are being persecuted by constables and put under bail on illegal hunting accusations in the face of the fact that they can produce naturalization papers.

Don Marquis' Column

Vice still survives in spite of the activities of the New York Society for the Suppression of Literature.

All those who are interested in that sort of thing—and Herndon's was among those present—are informed that a lecture on "The Alchemy of the Soul" was recently delivered by "His Royal Highness Hachmactein III Dorade Can, Prince Royal of the Toltee Nation, Spiritual Sovereign of the Unbaptized Indians of Mexico, Hierophant of Isis."

After which a silver offering was taken for the benefit of H. R. H. El Dorade Can, etc., etc. New York is planning for quite an active Spiritual Season this year.

Health and Beauty Hints.

To Reduce Weight.—Worry over what you weigh. The worry and anxiety will take off from two to ten pounds a week. That is, of course, if one is already too thin.

Feet are useful in their place. But do not wear them near the face.

Hardening of the Arteries.—Great care should be taken to harden the arteries gradually, as those which have been hardened too rapidly do not long retain their shape.

Naught that I ever had annoyed Me like a little aoiden.

Exercise.—After eating corn from the cob brush the teeth and nails.

Bust Development.—See "Drink."

Complexion.—The methods of nature are always best in acquiring an even, ruddy complexion. Avoid the nostrums of the cosmetic and drug manufacturers, and study nature. The lobster gets a fine red glow by sleeping out of doors summer and winter with his face buried in wet sand. And it is the salt air which brings the healthful pink tint to the mackerel's gills. No one can hope to have a good complexion without devoting time and thought to it. Follow nature's ways.

Be very careful how you eat Vegetables, fruit, or meat.

Ingrowing Toenails.—These come through constant cutting and paring the nail, which finally becomes discouraged in its attempts to make a showing externally and burrows into the flesh, where it feels safer from disturbance.

To dodge a grim sarcophagus Be kind to your esophagus.

Double Chin.—A few simple exercises will remove the most stubborn double chin if they are strictly adhered to. Lie on the back on the floor. Take a deep breath. Insert the big toe of right foot between the two chins. Exhale rhythmically, keeping the toe in its position. Fill the lungs with air again. Insert the big toe of the left foot between the two chins. Exhale. Inhale. Press upward with the big toe of the right foot against the upper of the two chins and press downward with the big toe of the left foot against the lower chin, inhaling and exhaling deeply and massaging the chins gently with the toes. Do this ten times the first morning, fifteen the next, and so forth, for a year, increasing the speed of the performance each week.

A little exercise of this sort during the day is also healthful if one can find time during a lull in his business affairs. And one can pause on his way to and from work if the streets are not too crowded and go through the formula a dozen times or so. Side streets paved with cobble stones are not only better as developers of the muscular tissues, but are usually freer of traffic.

Mussels, clams and conger eels Take too much water with their meals.

Diet—Avoid eating with your drink, as food overloads the stomach. Take a look at the National Liquor Dealers' Association has planned to fill with something else.

Drink—See "Bust Development."

Mental Habits.—These are of great importance because of their influence on health and beauty. If you have no mental habits of your own imitate those of others. Look in the mirror and concentrate your mind upon any part of your body you wish to change, to keep unchanged, or to tone up. The repetition of little rhymes will help your mental concentration and greatening of the power of the mind over the physical organization. Something like the following, for instance, may be found useful:

I lose my ears the way they are,
I hope they do not change;
But I would like another nose—
This one's so sad and strange!

A prizefighter, who was retiring from the ring to become an actor, but who was handicapped by his ears, obtained relief by sitting in front of the mirror for hours and concentrating while he repeated the following:

Enie, meenie, miney, mo!
I will the cowflowers to go!
On either side my manly face
Rose petals shall take their place!

To Beautify the Hands.—The rhyme which follows may be found useful, repeated every night before retiring:

My fingers are lumpy and full of bands,
With nails protruding from their ends,
My wrists are thick and covered with lumps,
Now I lay me down to sleep,
And if a change should ever come creep,
If they should grow thin and white I nap,
My lovely hands I will kiss and clap.

A hod carrier who inherited a great deal of money and wished to take his place at the balls and rackets and other swell social affairs in his Assembly, but who was embarrassed because of the condition of his hands, used the above lines for upward of a year, at the end of which time his hands were smooth and graceful and the tufts of hair on his wrists, which had become bleached and sandy colored, through contact with lime and mortar, turned glossy black and elegant. The next year he danced with the queen of the carnival at Coney Island.

Old fellows in peace, do not much from mental influences in too short a time. One must persevere. One must concentrate.

DON MARQUIS.

PUTTING IT UP TO LINCOLN



Differences in Poland Are Far From Creating Civil War, Says Leader

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

This is the first of a series of five articles by William Philip Simms, staff correspondent of the United Press, giving a close-up view of Russian royalty and the way of life and work at Imperial Army Headquarters.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4 (by mail).—The war has created dissension between the political leaders of Galicia, or Austrian Poland, and those of the other countries of divided Poland," says Alexander Lednicki, president of the Council of Polish War-Victims Relief of Moscow, in his description of Polish conditions, aims, and aspirations.

"But," he says, continuing, "this difference of opinion among the Poles is far from creating a civil war among them. The policy of Austria has long been to abandon the system of arbitrary treatment and persecution directed against the Poles. She has tried to gain their sympathy, to gain a better understanding of their rights. Therefore the Galician Poles now believe that the resurrection of Poland can only be promoted by Austria, whose fall must necessarily ruin this prospect."

"On the other hand, in other parts of Poland, most political parties are of quite another opinion, and consider the hegemony of Germany as the supreme evil. The majority of the Polish nation instinctively felt this danger, the danger of a dictatorial Germany, and that is why the famous manifesto of the Grand Duke Nicholas was hailed as the promise of liberty to the Poles. "So despite the divisions of sentiment referred to, Poles everywhere are united by a common love and readiness to work for the good of their fatherland. "The Poles have only one fear and that fear is peace. They would rather see peace which would create the stifling

Amusement Program For Capital Is Varied

Today.
Dance, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Old Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Gaelic Society of Washington, Hickman Hall, 1240 New York avenue northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Columbia Chapter, D. A. R., Raleigh Hotel, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Board of Trade committee on parks and reservations, Board of Trade rooms, 4:15 p. m.
Meeting, state committee of the D. A. R. on the juvenile court, 407 B street northeast, 3:30 p. m.
Meeting, Federation of Women's Clubs, New, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Gaelic Society of Washington, Hickman Hall, 1240 New York avenue northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting, North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, Matthew G. Emory School Building, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, League of Republican State Clubs, 1415-14 H street northeast, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Washington Readers Club, New, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Alumni Association of Business High School, 8 p. m.
Masonic—Federal, No. 1; Acacia, No. 18; King David, 8 p. m.
Pinecrest, special, grand visitation, 8 p. m.
Mount Horeb, No. 7, of the Royal Arch, Robert de Bruce Cobble, Knights of Honor, Scottish Rite, Friendship, No. 7, of the Eastern Star.
Old Fellows—Washington, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 21; Amity, No. 27. Fred D. Stuart, campment, No. 7.
Knights of Pythias—Webster, No. 7, 8:15 a. m. celebration, Excelsior, No. 11; Capital, No. 24, and Myrtle, No. 26.

Amusements.
New National—"The House of Glass," 8:30 p. m.
Belasco—"The Boomerang," 8:30 p. m.
Poli's—"The Women Who Paid," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Keith's-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Low's-Columbia Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Garden-Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand-Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Casino-Photoplays, 12 m. to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow.
Meeting, Rhode Island Avenue Suburban Citizens' Association, Sherwood Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.
Meeting, District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, New, 8:15 p. m.
Meeting, Mississippi Society of Washington, New, 8:15 p. m.
Dance, Young People's Socialist League, Perpetual Building, 8 p. m.
Services, in memory of James Croghan, temperance pioneer, McKendree M. E. Church, under auspices Sovereign Council, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Kilt Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., Meeting, Washington Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association, 501 I street, 8 p. m.
Masonic—Harmony, No. 11; Naomi, No. 3, and Myrtle, No. 4, of the Eastern Star.
Old Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Federal City, No. 26; Harmony, No. 9; Columbia Lodge, No. 9, of the Rebekahs.
Knights of Pythias—Hermione, No. 12; Mount Vernon, No. 3; Union, No. 22; Columbia, No. 26. Friendship Temple, No. 9, of the Pythian Sisters.

Times Mail Bag

D. A. R. Officer Quotes George Washington Order to Support Speech of Secretary of War Baker.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: If the ladies of the patriotic societies who claim to see unjust attacks on their Revolutionary ancestors in the address of Secretary of War Baker at Jersey City, October 16, had referred to history they might have hesitated. At times General Washington himself was not exactly what you might call enthusiastic about the actions of his army. In a general order, he said: "The British are exceedingly careful to restrain every kind of abuse of private property, whilst the abandoned and profligate part of our army, lost to every sense of honor and virtue, as well as our country's good, are by robbery and plunder spreading ruin everywhere. Go, thereby making themselves more to be dreaded than the common enemy they come to oppose."

BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS ARE Advocated For Firemen of the National Capital.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Few persons save firemen and amateurs who make a hobby of the fire business, know anything of the fireman's life. The impression is general that he has little to do but sit around in his station, talk, play checkers, cards and read the papers and smoke an evil-smelling pipe.

Citizens fail to realize that of all the hard things firemen do, the most trying is being jailed for twenty-one hours a day for five successive days, waiting for something to happen.

Three hours a day are allowed as time in which to get meals, and every fifth day is a day off, providing the going be heaven itself. A genuine fireman, a man really fit for the business, is glad when the alarm bell taps off a box number in his company's district, because he prefers the thrill of activity with danger to the wear of sloth with safety.

Those public bodies now and then summoned somehow or the other (exactly how it doesn't know), to go to a fire. They are out of town, they may return almost at once to his station, his conduct depending on the size of the fire. Of course it is known in a haze to a way, that he may be cold, may get wet, may be injured, or perhaps killed. It is small wonder so little is known. The average citizen may see a fire three times a year, but he doesn't know how fires are fought, what apparatus are used, how alarms are sent in, how additional forces are summoned, how promotions are made, how good service is rewarded, and ill conduct punished, what salaries are paid, what duties are demanded of the various officers, or what a multitude of things must be thoroughly known by a fireman to make him fit to command at a fire. Yet all this brilliant and meritorious service is rendered for 12½ cents per hour for 36 hours out of each week, and he may return to solve the high cost of living in the National Capital. Let us co-operate with our honorable "Commies" in procuring better living conditions for our firemen.

Washington, Oct. 5, 1916.

P. T. LEAHY.

Will Be Sent to Jail If They Peel Potatoes

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Reuter's dispatch from Copenhagen says: "The Burgomaster of Eckernforde, Schleswig-Holstein, publishes an urgent order against the peeling of potatoes. The order says the prospects of obtaining potatoes in the future are exceedingly small, and that despite official control it is probable that only a couple of pounds weekly per head will be obtainable. Any one discovered peeling potatoes before peeling, or throwing away peelings, will be punished by three months' imprisonment or a fine of 1,000 marks."